2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **DUNSMUIR GRADE INSP. FACILITY** Report Date: April 2013

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water sources(s) in use: According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source: Well 02.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (530)225-2460 and ask for John Dobson, or visit our website at www.dot.ca.gov

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, order, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

The sources of drinking water(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1 and 2 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2012	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2012	0.9	0.9 - 0.9	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Iron (Fe) ppb	2012	60	60 - 60	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA`s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

For Lead (Pb), If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. *DUNSMUIR GRADE INSP. FACILITY* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

Assessment Info

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 02 (NEW WELL) of the DUNSMUIR GRADE INSP. FACILITY water system in September, 2002.

Well 02 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Fleet/truck/bus terminals
- Railroad yards/maintenance/fueling areas
- Sewer collection systems
- Utility stations - maintenance areas
- Wells - Agricultural/ Irrigation

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no detected chemicals in this water supply.

Acquiring Info

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
Dept. Health Services Div. Drinking Water
364 Knollcrest Dr. Su 101
Redding, CA 96002

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Barry Sutter
Assoc. Sanitary Engineer
(530) 224-4800

DUNSMUIR GRADE INSP. FACILITY
Analytical Results By FGL - 2012

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Nitrate (NO3)		ppm		45	45			0.6	0.6 - 0.6
WELL02	CH 1274760-001	ppm				07/25/2012	0.600		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15				0.9	0.9 - 0.9
WELL02	CH 1278094-001	pCi/L				12/27/2012	0.902		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Iron (Fe)		ppb		300				60	60 - 60
Sink by Filter	CH 1277139-001	ppb				10/31/2012	60.0		

DUNSMUIR GRADE INSP. FACILITY
CCR Login Linkage - 2012

FGL CODE	DATE SAMPLED	LAB ID	METHOD	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY
LOC 1	01/24/2012	CH 1270436-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	04/30/2012	CH 1272224-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	07/25/2012	CH 1274759-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	10/31/2012	CH 1277138-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
Sink by Filter	10/31/2012	CH 1277139-001	Metals, Total	Sink by Filter	Water Testing
WELL02	07/25/2012	CH 1274760-001	Wet Chemistry	Well 02 (NEW WELL)	Water Qality Monitoring
	12/27/2012	CH 1278094-001	Radio Chemistry	Well 02 (NEW WELL)	Radiological Monitoring